

The Nashville Patriot.

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FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW J. DONELSON.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE,
NEILL S. BROWN, of Davidson,
BOKACE MAYNARD, of Knox.

FOR THE DISTRICTS,
1st Dist.—G. TAYLOR, of Carter.
2d. — M. WHITE, of Knox.
3d. — R. B. HARRISON, of Hamilton.
4th. — W. P. HICKERSON, of Coffee.
5th. — ROBERT HAYTON, of Wilson.
6th. — W. H. WISENER, of Bedford.
7th. — C. C. CROW, of Giles.
8th. — J. M. QUARLES, of Montgomery.
9th. — ISAAC R. HAWK, of Carroll.
10th. — JOSEPH R. MOSBY, of Fayette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1856.

Reception and speech of Gen. Haskell.

The welcome extended to Gen. Haskell on Monday by the Americans of Nashville, would have flattered the proudest hero returning from the fields of his glory. It was a heartfelt tribute of admiration for his splendid abilities, and a desire to pay respect to one of the brightest among that gallant band of true old Whigs, who reject the advances and smooth-tongued flatteries, of those he has always regarded as political enemies, and loathing in his inmost heart, the humbuggery, and recklessness, and corruptions of Locofocoism, (at this doubly more corrupt than at any previous period of its history,) still clings with loyal fondness to its principles, and defends, as none other can do, the cause of those who most nearly represent them. It was indeed an outpouring of the masses, spontaneous, overwhelming and majestic in numbers and in spirit. It was a manifestation which appalled the already cowed and stricken democracy of Nashville. Their lines, reeling and slaking for some time past, before Monday's prod demonstration seemed to break and scatter in wild dismay and confusion. They were aware that preparations were being made to receive Gen. H., but did not expect the display which they were called to witness, not only of long lines of military, and citizens on foot, of carriages and of horsemen, of banners, and emblems, but of a fire and zeal, hitherto in a degree repressed, but then breaking forth in shouts and huzzas and rejoicings. Well do the Buchananians feel in this city know that when the feeling reaches the point it indicated on Monday, the tide against them is irresistible, and all effort to check it is fruitless and unavailing. This it was that gave their countenances the length and lugubriousness which they wore on yesterday, and provoked the ineffably little attempt of the organ to belittle both the welcome and the speech. The Union and American may succeed, in imposing on its Nashville readers the accounts which fill its columns of American meetings and speeches elsewhere, but it cannot cheat the senses, the eyes, and ears, of those who witnessed the stirring scenes of Monday, and listened to the thrilling tones of one who bears the palm of superiority among popular orators. It attempts to do so will prove one of its many contemptible failures.

At an early hour on Monday the streets were thronged with citizens, and inspiring music and a general movement on all sides, gave evidence of some unusual excitement.

By nine o'clock, the military companies were formed on the Square, and the members of the Fillmore clubs with badges, under the direction of Marshals, were ready to proceed to that point where the streets leading to that point were filled with carriages and horsemen, and citizens on foot.

At ten, the hour of arrival, a vast concourse were collected, which as the equipage containing Gen. Haskell and the committee of reception drew in sight, sent up, peal after peal, of deafening huzzas. The lines of the military escort were opened, and as the object of attraction passed he was saluted with loud cheers. The procession was then formed, and directed towards the city—and after passing through several of the principal streets, and around the Square, was halted in front of the City Hotel, the quarters of the General. Alighting from the carriage, Gen. H. briefly returned his thanks, for the striking manifestation of regard which had greeted him, and withdrew to his room to rest and prepare himself to meet the expectations of the dense throng of listeners, to be estimated only by the thousands, who were assembled around the speaking stand—certainly an audience far surpassing in numbers, and the character of those who composed it, anything that has been seen in the city for many years. Groups of carriages filled with ladies, skirted the edges of the crowd, and men not used to attend political gatherings, were preparing themselves to stand for hours.

But a glance at the speaker was sufficient to indicate that, physically, he was in no condition to undertake the task before him. His face was pale and shrunken, his form reduced, and his whole appearance indicated one almost prostrate, and in much better plight to be put to bed, than to face the audience who had come to hang upon his words, and hear him equal the expectations which his great reputation had raised. Not many would have hazarded a fame like his, by an attempt to speak in his condition, and indeed there were many earnest remonstrances that he should not do so—but it was deemed impossible to delay his appearance for any length of time, as the crowd were impatient, and seemed in great haste.

Their demand could not be put off, and at 11 o'clock, he rose from his bed, and proceeded in a carriage to the speaking ground, and as he ascended the stand was received with three hearty cheering cheers.

In the midst of silence, he commenced a speech, which we have not set down to describe, nor did we attend with the expectation of being able to do so. It is sufficient to say, that notwithstanding the great disadvantages under which he labored, he bore himself worthy of his fame, and held his audience enchained for three hours and a half. Several times he was compelled to desist, and beg the indulgence of his hearers for a few moments, in which to recruit his failing strength, and for a portion of the while he was compelled to speak sitting, but not an evidence of tiring or weariness did we observe in any portion of the crowd, though many and urgent were the requests which reached him from the more considerate, that he would stop, in justice to himself. There were frequent bursts of eloquence from him, spontaneous and improvised, which we never heard equalled either in beauty or for the electrifying effect produced upon the listeners. In the last half hour of his speech, he seemed to have gained a new lease of strength, and poured forth a torrent of thoughts, profound and solid in themselves, and "richer than fine gold," in the gorgeous language in which he dressed and delivered them. We heard him frequently remarked by those who heard him for the first time, that if he was capable of such things when sick and shaken with chills, what could he not do in the vigor of health.

Gen. Haskell is not of that school of public speakers, aptly denominated by himself, penny-whistle politicians, who deliver from day to day, through all "their dull unvarying round," a stereotyped speech, composed of scraps culled from dust-covered records, and patched and strung together, and dignified with the title of argument, only rendered staler at intervals by the clumsy introduction of a threadbare simile, or a tasteless and tawdry figure of speech. He rises into the empyrean of thought and philosophy, and reaches the "height of a great argument," and his embellishments, which are not too profuse to impair the solidity of his speeches, are classic and chastely tasteful—sprinkling spray from the copious fountains of his fancy, or vivid pictures from a true poetic imagination. These qualities combined with a correct style, and a mien and gesticulation, which speak themselves, make him an orator in the Demosthenian sense of the term.

It is unnecessary to add that the effect of such a demonstration and effort was most happy a result. Every American face was lit with smiles, and the street corners were studied with groups discussing the merits of the speech, and the prospects of the good cause, which was the burden of its argument. It has kindled a fire among the Americans of this city which will spread in every direction throughout the State, and will terminate in a blaze of victory, which will light up every hill-top and valley in Tennessee.

Though still feeble and prostrate with chills and fever, Gen. Haskell left on the five o'clock Chattanooga train of yesterday, to be present at the great groundswell at Knoxville on Thursday, after which we trust he will rest until his health is recruited.

The Scene at Night.

A large and enthusiastic audience were collected at the Market House after night-fall, which was addressed in a most eloquent and happy style by Col. J. M. Pickett, of Carthage. Hon. M. M. Brien and Herman Cox, Esq., also addressed the meeting.

At the City Hotel porter Gen. Haskell was presented with a beautiful banner by the Young Men's Fillmore and Donelson Club, which he received in a beautiful address. The proceedings of the day and night combined have given the work an impetus which it will not lose until its success is attained.

Mr. Buchanan and the taking of \$50,000 out of the Public Treasury to establish the Washington Union.

Forney and Nicholson, as well drilled as he is in hiding from the public gaze the foul deeds of the modern democracy, and endeavor to escape the charge made by Mr. Blair, by raising an issue with the Evening Post, of New York.

The material point in the statement of Mr. Blair is that the money was taken out of the public Treasury for the purpose of enabling Mr. Cameron to make an advance to the purchasers of the Globe—that the establishment of a new paper had been decided upon after consultation with Buchanan, and that his friend was chosen to make the negotiation.

Was the money then drawn from the Treasury offered to Mr. Donelson as Mr. Blair alleges it was? Did Mr. Cameron make the offer of the money as the friend of Mr. Buchanan?

It is expressly stated by Mr. Blair that this was done before the inauguration of Mr. Polk. But he as broadly asserts that it was done by the influence of Buchanan, which was at that time all powerful, with that which controlled Mr. Tyler and his Cabinet.

We believe that Mr. Blair is able to substantiate all that he has asserted on this subject, and that it constitutes a serious charge against the political integrity of Mr. Buchanan, who, from that day to this, has been in close alliance with the disunionists of the country. Will the Washington or Nashville Union deny that Mr. Cameron obtained the public money as stated by Mr. Blair—that he offered the editorial chair, as a friend of Mr. Buchanan, to Mr. Donelson, who declined it—and that Mr. Ritchie was finally selected, getting the use of the money until he was able to refund it by the contracts given to him by Mr. Buchanan's friends in Congress?

It is notorious that at that period Gen. Cameron was the particular friend of Mr. Buchanan, and that he came to the Senate mainly by his influence and exertions. That he is not now his friend, does not in the slightest degree change the character of the transaction in which he figured as the purchaser of the Globe, for the purpose of starting a paper to break down the influence which had been built up by Gen. Jackson and his friend.

We are not the advocate of the Globe as edited by Mr. Blair, and differ as widely from him now as we do from the nullifiers and abolitionists or free-soilers who are

supporting Mr. Buchanan. But this does not prevent us from seeing the truth when it flashes out from these collisions of party leaders. Mr. Blair, we think, is now wrong in supposing that Fremont can oppose a safe barrier to the sectionalism of the North which he attributes mainly to the double-dealing and inconsistency of Mr. Buchanan. We think also that such men as Cobb, of Georgia, and Andrew Ewing, of this State, are making a mistake quite as bad, when they propose to give the power of the Federal Government to such demagogues in the South, as Soule, Jefferson Davis, and others.

The true friends of the Constitution in the sense in which it was sustained by Washington and Madison—by Jackson, Clay and Webster—these friends, we say, are obliged to rally under the standard of Fillmore and Donelson, who are committed to no sectional fallacies, and who can hold the scales of justice impartially between all sections of the country, disarming alike nullification and abolition, and restoring the old landmarks of patriotism.

For the Patriot.

Speaking at Christiansburg, Rutherford County.

GEN. FILLMORE: I was at Christiansburg and heard the speaking on the 21st inst. I heard Gov. Johnson and J. M. Davidson.

I have heard the Whigs, then the Americans, say some hard things of Gov. Johnson's moral tone. They charged him with being an unscrupulous demagogue &c. I thought they were too severe and unkind, that an opponent should always have justice done him. But, sir, the ball had not been told me of a perfect amuseur, to take a man with Gov. Johnson's claims upon society, make the unkind insinuations that he did, against the best man in the State. He seems inclined to do this. Buchanan, not upon his merits, but upon misrepresenting Mr. Fillmore. So far as Gov. Johnson is concerned, a long, careful and upright life is worth nothing, should it come in contact with a villain, or a man of his own kind or friends. The most dangerous character to the peace of a community, is the man who is incapable of appreciating moral worth, and who speaks evil of good men.

He asserted that "Fillmore was a worse Abolitionist than Fremont." He brought forward the "Erie letter," the "Cretiole case," and his votes on the "reception of petitions," giving each a false interpretation, and adding things which neither contained.

He remarked that the object of the Know Nothing, was to gain power. He said that the Federalists were the power of the general government, and the next step would be, to claim power to govern the States, and the first act would be, to stop the slave trade from the West Indies, and to make the slave a free man, to prevent the poor, who could not read and write, from voting, and who were the most dangerous class of men in the country.

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